

XXXVth CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, Washington, Jan. 2, 1902.

Mr. POWELL (Opp., Ky.) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Senators procure the removal of the law allowing the Judges of United States Courts to hold the terms of the Courts at Covington, Paducah, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky favoring the construction of a railroad connecting Kentucky with East Tennessee, and making connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature, concerning the Federal Relations, denouncing the rebellion; pledging the State to support the Government of the United States, and to be true and loyal to the Constitution and the Union; protesting against any departure from the obligations of the Constitution in regard to local institutions; protesting against any departure from the obligations of the Constitution in regard to local institutions; protesting against any departure from the obligations of the Constitution in regard to local institutions.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature, concerning the State's portion of the direct tax.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented petitions from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, asking the Senate to send the slave out of the country, and proposing, instead, to send the slave out of the country.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) reported from the Naval Committee the House bill for the construction of 20 multi-masted steam gunboats, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done instead of the Secretary of the Navy. He said that the Committee on Naval Affairs, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy for his course in regard to these purchases.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) thought that the object was not obtained by the amendment. The Secretary of the Navy in fact was only a clerk of the President's, and if he was not faithful, he should be removed by the President. If the Senate should pass the amendment, the President will simply tell his clerk, the Secretary of the Navy, to do the work, and practically the amendment will have no effect.

Mr. HALE said that the same difficulty presented itself to the Naval Committee, and that they did the same thing with it.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) opposed the amendment, as not being an adequate remedy, and as expressing censure of a high officer of the Government. The report of the Committee on the bill, which the House originally adopted, was that the bill was intended to make a severe reprimand of the Secretary of the Navy, and to make a severe reprimand of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. POWELL (Opp., Ky.) also opposed the amendment, as indirect, and not in accordance with the dignity of the Senate. If the Secretary of the Navy could not explain or excuse his conduct, the Navy could not explain or excuse his conduct. The President was then a disgraced man, and the President was then a disgraced man.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) moved to take up the joint resolution from the House allowing coffee and sugar bonded before the act raising the duty, to be withdrawn from the warehouse on condition of the former duty, and the retention of such duties as have been paid under the recent act. Mr. Fessenden said he should vote for the resolution, as they had by previous legislation made exception of this kind. But for the future he should oppose making any such exceptions.

Mr. HALE opposed the resolution as simply putting money in the pockets of importers, and taking it out of the treasury.

The resolution was taken up, and had over until to-morrow.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case was taken up, with the resolution of Mr. F. Stanton in relation to the seat.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) advocated the passage of the resolution at some length, claiming that Mr. Lane had voluntarily accepted a Brigadier Generalship. He (Foster) cited various actions of Mr. Lane as a Brigadier General, and contended that the appointment by the President was correct and that it was authorized by the exigencies of the country, and also that the act of the President was afterwards legally approved by Congress.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) said that he was of the minority of the Judiciary Committee and did not agree with the views of the majority. He contended that no such office existed as that to which Mr. Lane is alleged to have been appointed to. Therefore there could be no acceptance of it and no vacating of his seat in the Senate.

The subject was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) reported a bill which was passed, extending the provisions of the law of July last, which authorizes soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment of postage, to soldiers and sailors in the United States, and to soldiers and sailors in the United States.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep., Penn.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses as to the telegraphic censorship of the press, which subject has been referred to the Committee, and compel the production of papers and dispatches sent or proposed to be sent, and if necessary the Committee employ a stenographer.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN (Opp., Ind.) the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether it is proposed to compensate for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to those companies which have received public lands for the construction of railroads on condition that they would perform the service without pay, &c.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 to carry into effect the act heretofore passed, providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., O.), this being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, ineffectually moved the House to adjourn.

Mr. WOOD (Opp., N. Y.) introduced a bill providing for a college department in the New-York Assay Office. It referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the sum total of the floating debt of the United States, giving, as far as practicable, the heads under which the said debt may be arranged.

On motion of Mr. UPTON (Va.), it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill to alter the convenience of the Southern Railway Section of the act of August last, so as to provide for raising \$100,000,000 instead of \$50,000,000 by direct taxation, and that in this connection they consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duties upon cotton, tobacco and all malt and distilled liquors.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House, when called for, the Executive Department has taken for the systematic exchange of prisoners.

Mr. MAYNARD (Union, Tenn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of the change in the United States District Judges for East and Middle Tennessee. He accepted a similar position under the authority of those who are now in hostility to the Government of the United States.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Union, Ky.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of pledging the public lands and the proceeds thereof for the discharge of the public debt and interest.

Mr. IRVING (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, creating the property of persons in insurance against the United States.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the Constitutional power of making Treasury Notes payable on demand a legal tender.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the support of the Government, as follows:

One mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel.

One eighth per cent on all transfers of stock, notice discount and bills of exchange.

Five dollars discount on all transfers of stock, notice discount and bills of exchange.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of completing a branch of the Pacific Railroad from Bolla to Springfield, Mo., in order to facilitate military operations.

Mr. BLAIR also offered a preamble setting forth the action of the French Government relative to the Trent affair, and concluding with a joint resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio), regarding the dispatch of Mr. Thimont, as hostile to the United States, called for the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. LOYDEY (Rep., Ill.) expressing a desire to debate the resolution, it lies over under the rule.

Mr. LOYDEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consideration of the House, empowering the General in command who may take possession of any inhabited portion of the rebellious States, to appoint Commissioners of Sequestration, whose duty it shall be to:

First. To take possession for the use of the United States, of all property, real and personal, found without owners.

Second. To convert all such personal property into money, to be paid to the owners thereof.

Third. To sell all such real and personal property to such persons as shall offer the same for sale, and to receive the proceeds of the sale of the same, and to deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States.

Other resolutions of inquiry were also adopted.

Mr. SARGENT (Union, Cal.) introduced a bill, which was referred, appropriating \$50,000 for a survey from the northern waters of the Pacific and Bering Straits, to the mouth of the Amazon River and the Russian-American possessions, with a view to the establishment of a canal.

Mr. ALDRICH offered a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the several amounts due to members of the House for mileage, as certified by the Speaker.

Mr. STEVENS said this resolution was contrary to law.

The resolution was tabled by 78 against 47.

The House then resumed the Civil Appropriation Bill. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1902.

I hear that two bills have been prepared to reorganize the Central Park Commission, one of which proposes a Commission of four, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York. The provisions of the other bill have not transpired.

Mr. McMullen introduced a resolution into the Assembly today referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the transactions of the State Military Board to a special Committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers. The object of this resolution is, of course, to submit the shoddy management of the Military Board to the public scrutiny.

Mr. Pierce also introduced a resolution, which may create some stir here, requesting the District Attorney for Albany County to report to the Legislature the testimony lately taken before the Grand Jury of Albany County, in reference to the alleged corrupt use of money in the passage of bills through the Legislature at its last session.

Several notices of bills were given by various members. Among others, Mr. J. M. Cornell of New-York for the relief of the soldiers of the State of New-York who are now held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States. Also, to establish a hospital and asylum for wounded and disabled volunteers of this State. By Mr. Olmstead, for the regulation of the District Courts of the City of New-York. By Mr. Schofield, to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express Co. By Mr. Callahan, to amend the act for the regulation of Firemen in the City of New-York.

The papers relating to a number of claims presented to the Legislature at the last session were ordered to be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims. On the motion of Mr. Ogden, the Clerk was authorized to arrange with the Postmaster of this city for the transmission by mail of public documents to the postage on no one document to exceed 20 cents.

PROPOSED RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Talmun offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill providing for sending a ship to Ireland, with provisions for the starving people of Ireland, requesting the citizens of the State to contribute provisions to freight the ship, and appointing the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State, Commissioners to superintend the affair.

The Speaker announced the following appointments:

Postmaster—Wm. Cary of Saratoga.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Lauren L. Rose of Wayne.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Governor transmitted to the Assembly the report of the Inspector-General, which makes some valuable suggestions relating to the comfort and convenience of our troops now in the service of the Government.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT.

This document was also transmitted to the Assembly by the Governor. It contains valuable suggestions as to the measures desirable to improve the efficiency of the military service.

Second. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

First. The introduction of a certain degree of military training and instruction into the schools and colleges of the State. This would obviate the heavy armament of a State militia, and would be a more effective way of training the youth of the State.

Second. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Third. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Fourth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Fifth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Sixth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Seventh. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Eighth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Ninth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Tenth. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Eleventh. The restriction of the militia to the present system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades, and regiments. The amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia, and the amendment to be made by Congress of the militia.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to establish in New-York and Brooklyn an inspection for steam-boilers, engines, &c. This is an old acquaintance here, which will be remembered as having met with an untimely fate at the hands of the Governor at the last session.

Mr. Woodford offered a preamble and resolutions, commencing in the highest terms the services and patriotism of Gen. Winfield Scott, regretting that failing health had required his retirement from the chief command of the army at this important crisis, and providing for the appointment of a Committee of three to prepare an album, similar to the one presented to Gen. Lafayette by the city of New-York, containing a record of the principal events in the life of Gen. Scott, together with his letter of resignation, the reply of the President, and the address of resolutions of the numerous bodies consequent thereon—the whole to be suitably embellished and illustrated, and presented to Gen. Winfield Scott, as a testimonial from the State of New-York.

The resolution lies over under the rule.

Very little legislative business is likely to be transacted till after the appointment of the Standing Committee, and it is understood that the Legislature will, tomorrow, adjourn over till Monday to give the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House an opportunity to make up their Committees.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Governor Campbell was yesterday called from his duties at Albany, in consequence of the death of John W. Fowler, esq., his father-in-law, residing at his home in Bath, Sweden County. Mr. F. was 66 years of age, and was widely known in Western New-York, and for more than a quarter of a century had been the agent of the Polkney estate.

His disease was paralysis, with which he was attacked on Sunday afternoon last.

—Gen. Chamberlain, F. T. Stowell, and G. W. Bowley, from Cuba, the Hon. Wm. Whitney of Boston, H. Trowbridge of New-Haven, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Peterson of the Norwegian Navy. Wm. Mason of Taunton, J. V. Baker of Pittsfield, A. G. Cook of Syracuse, and J. W. Fuller of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

—Col. H. Thayer and E. F. Thayer of Boston, J. F. Nutter and E. Baldwin of Boston, F. A. Chase of New-Hampshire, Dr. Pandewar of Philadelphia, P. Williams of Washington, Geo. W. Stephens of San Francisco, and A. J. Fisher of Providence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—Dr. Bickley of the U. S. Navy, Charles Webb and J. S. Waterman of Philadelphia, and J. B. Houston and E. C. Heller of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

—Capt. W. P. Jackson of Portland, Me., Dr. Edward Sparks of Newport, Seth Padelford of Providence, and Julien Allen, Parser of the Baltic, are at the Astor House.

—Philip T. Justice of Philadelphia and Charles T. Guild from Washington are at the New-York Hotel.

—Johannes Rosing, attaché of the Danish Legation, from Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

—Samuel A. Foote of Geneva and B. S. Chase of New-York are at the Clarendon Hotel.

CONNECTICUT MASS UNION CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1902.

The mass Union Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was much smaller than was expected. The Hon. James T. Pratt, president. The doings were participated in by Union Democrats and Republicans, representing each county in the State. The forenoon was principally occupied in arranging preliminaries, and discussing resolutions.

The policy of nominating a State ticket by this Convention was fully discussed, and it was decided to nominate a ticket. At the afternoon session, a Committee of four from a county was appointed to report a ticket for State officers. They reported for Governor, Wm. A. Buckingham of Norwich; for Lieutenant-Governor, Roger Averill of Danbury; for Secretary of State, J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford; for Treasurer, Gabriel W. Colt of Middlebury; Controller, Leman W. Cutler of Watertown.

The Governor, Secretary, and Controller are Republicans, and now in office. The Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer are Union Democrats.

The ticket was adopted unanimously, and it is expected that the Republican Convention, which meets on the 16th, will adopt the same ticket. The resolutions were for striking all party lines and uniting with one heart and voice in the one great object of withering and sustaining the Government of the United States in its present mighty struggle for national existence; that all who refuse at this time to give the Government a hearty support are liable to the imputation of being heresetic traitors. A conditional Union man is an unconditional traitor. For the support of the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

A State Central Committee was appointed, who were authorized to proceed to the organization of the Union party of Connecticut.

The Convention was disappointed in the non-appearance of the Hon. Andy Johnson of Tennessee. Arriving at New-York, on his way to Hartford, he was suddenly called to Kentucky to take part in a forward movement of our troops there.

The Convention adjourned.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last night Dot was produced, the chief point in the attraction being Mr. J. S. Clarke, the eminent comedian, in the part of Tilly Slowboy. It is always a hazardous theatrical undertaking for a woman to do a man's character and the reverse, and we have never yet seen an unequalled success or agreeable result. But this tonight affair, the half-crazed child's nurse, is different from a female impersonation, and is a sort of work that a professional drama, like Mr. Clarke, can cleverly undertake.

It passed off very well in his hands. There is little to say, but a great deal of "business" to look after, that tries the talent of the actor. All the original cast was changed except Mr. Pierson's, and Mr. Davenport's parts. Miss Fanny Brown was Dot, and acted as she always does, with liveliness and effect. Miss Clifton was the Blind Girl, and had a nice perception of the character. Mr. Barton Hill was the toy-maker—the recollection of Jefferson is too vivid to allow any other actor to undertake it. Mr. Davidge was good—that is, crusty and bad—as Tackleton. There was a very good house, the snow and sleighing considered.

MOBIL AND RELIGIOUS READING FOR OUR TROOPS.—Last evening was the occasion of a very interesting meeting of those interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and sailors. The exercises were held in the Rev. Dr. Imbrie's church, Jersey City. It was stated by one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, New-York, that that Society had already sent to different parts of the army and ships of war libraries containing 50,000 volumes, besides other publications, in all worth over \$100,000, which greatly exceeds the amount contributed for that purpose. Urgent appeals for more are daily received. Mrs. Kiddle and Imbrie and the Rev. Messrs. Colburn, Palmer, Dunn, and Van Cleave, took part in the exercises, all expressing their hearty approval of the work of the Tract Society, and by many arguments urging the audience to sustain it in its labors. The fearful evil of demoralization was alluded to in their remarks, and the circulation of religious books recommended as the best means of providing against this great curse incident to war.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the second-hand clothing store belonging to Henry Harris, in Bowery, near Fourth street. The damage sustained amounted to about \$120. Supposed to be insured.

[Advertisement.]

The highest premium paid for GOLD at the Banking Office of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX, AND THE BREMEN AT THIS PORT.

More Troops and Munitions for Canada.

SUBBED DISCUSSION OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Effect of the Threatened War on English Funds.

INTENSE ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2, 1861.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, via Queenstown on the 21st of December, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

The dates per the Canada are two days later than those already received.

The Canada brings about 300 troops, a strong battery of artillery, and over 300 tons of military stores. The Canada has also 12 passengers, and £30,000 in specie.

The steamer Hibernian was to sail from Liverpool on the 2d of January, with 600 to 700 troops, touching at St. Johns, N. B., to land them.

The steamer Africa was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th of January. She would also take a number of troops, landing them at Halifax.

The iron-plated frigate Warrior had got her sails bent, and was to be kept in readiness to leave, pending the solution of the American question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

When the Canada left Liverpool a state of suspense prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advent per the Africa, then due, in response to those from England by the Europa.

Delegations from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Earl Russell on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations, on the eve of solution, it is not essential to give them.

At the recent precedent yet quoted to the Trent case, the London Times draws attention to the affair of the Dutch brig Hendric and Alida, captured by the British in 1777, while she was bound to a neutral port. She had on board five officers for the American army. The ship and officers were released by the British Admiralty. The Judge ruling that although the officers frankly admitted their positions, yet as they were passengers on a neutral ship, which sailed from a neutral port for another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were consequently set at liberty.

The London Times claims that this case plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another, all persons and things whatever, may be legally carried.

The London Daily News, in a letter from Hamburg, gives an account of a meeting of English merchants there, at which Mr. Ward, British Consul, and Mr. Russell, Consul-General, were present. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Lyons in regard to the Trent affair. This note is worded with great moderation. It describes the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Sidelé, the Southern Commissioners, in the terms of Capt. Williams's report to the Admiralty. It makes no mention of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of which so much has been said in the papers, but simply and explicitly characterizes the capture of the Commissioners as an infraction of the law of nations and an insult to the English flag. It declares that the character of the relations existing between England and the United States, cannot doubt for an instant that the captain of the San Jacinto must have acted without authority from his Government. It then adds that the British Government feels confident that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to take the only step possible under the circumstances, namely, the release of the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Sidelé, and making, at the same time, suitable reparation for the insult offered to the British flag.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershot had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada. A body of trained nurses on Miss Florence Nightingale's plan were to proceed at once to Halifax.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that there is a prospect of trouble with the Sikhs. The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on the point of embarkation for England, were stopped by pressing telegrams from Bengal.

English funds were flat on the 27th of December, and fell lower. The heaviness was caused by the tone of the New-York journals per the City of Baltimore, which it was argued rendered the prospects of peace less favorable.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a falling off in the exports of 8 per cent as compared with the same month in 1860, almost entirely made up of cotton manufactures. The decline of the eleven months is 12 per cent.

In a letter written by the command of the Queen, it is stated that the only consolation she can hope to find in the rest of her life, under her sad and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavor to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband.

FRANCE.

The Monitor announces the appointment of two Vice-Admirals, three Rear-Admirals, ten Captains, and forty Lieutenants of men-of-war, and fourteen Captains of frigates.

It was reported that Prussia had made fresh proposals to France in relation to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein.

The Paris Bourse was flat on Dec. 27, at 67.20c for the Rent.

ITALY.

There was a vague rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate General Guyon at Lyons, and that one of his aides had received two poniard wounds.

It was reported that the French Ambassador to Rome had proposed to the ex-King of Naples to take up his residence in France.

General Klaps had arrived at Turin.

It was reported that Signor Petting, Lieutenant-Governor of Sicily, had tendered his resignation.

AUSTRIA.

It was rumored that a considerable reduction of the Austrian army was contemplated.

PORTUGAL.

Prince Louis continued in a very dangerous state. The King had gone to his country palace, at the request of the people. This was urged upon him in consequence of some disturbances, which, afterward ceased.

A Royal decree appoints a Medical Commission to examine into the State of the royal palaces.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails reached Marseilles on the 29th of December, and would probably arrive in London in season to catch the Canada, via Queenstown.

The Bombay mails which left Marseilles on the 29th of December, had to be taken back there, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer conveying them. They were to be forwarded again on the 25th.

The news is of little importance. Advice from Pekin says that the Chinese authorities appear to be desirous of receiving European consuls, and a favorable influence on foreign relations was consequently expected.

The foreigners at Shanghai had been attacked and threatened with extermination.

LATEST.—[Via Queenstown.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29, 1861.

The steamship Bavaria has arrived at Southampton, and the most intense excitement prevails at Liverpool to learn the news she brings.

BREITEN, Dec. 29.—The Government of Prussia has addressed a dispatch to the Minister of Prussia at Washington in reference to the arrest of Messrs.

Mason and Sidelé, condemning the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Palmerston has so far recovered from the attack of the gout as to be able to leave the house. Yesterday he took a carriage drive.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha left Osborne yesterday for the continent.

BY THE BREMEN.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 25th of December, arrived here last evening.

The advice by the Bremen are not as late by two days as those brought a few days since to Halifax by the Bohemian. But we find some items not contained in the summary of the news brought by the latter.

The English news relates entirely to the Trent affair, being a summary of the